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WEATHER
PAGE 5 —FAIR

HOUSES FOR RENT, OR FOR
SALE—SEE WANT SECTION
Real Estate Activities Indicate In-
creasing Fall Demand.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

MUST CURB RUSSIA TO END MILITARISM

Prof. Delbruck, German States-
man, Discusses Causes Lead-
ing Up to War.

KAISER FIGHTS FOR LIBERTY

Suggests President Wilson and
Pope Pius as Mediators to
Bring About Peace.

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

BERLIN, October 23.—Professor Hans Delbruck, the famous and influential German historian and statesman, the instructor of the Kaiser in his youth, was the only eminent statesman in Germany who accurately foretold the present war.

In interviews and statements, which I made public at the time, Professor Delbruck declared that while the other powers were dividing the world among themselves, taking all available colonies, Germany, the growing German nation, was asked to stand by and remain a mere onlooker. He saw that to grow in peace and develop Germany must have colonial possessions like the other great powers.

Professor Delbruck has written extensively on this subject in his Preussische Jahrbucher. He is one of the important molders of public opinion in Germany.

I sought his views on war and peace, for his views are representative of a great element of the thinking German people. He is a conservative, progressive force, not a "militarist."

HE STATES "THE REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR"

I said to him: "So many books have been published—books of all colors, red, white, blue, green; in fact, all the colors of the rainbow—concerning the outbreak of the war that I should like to know from you the real cause of the war."

"It is very simple," he replied. "Russia's desire to secure Constantinople, to destroy Austria and to conquer the northern part of Sweden led to this European conflict. This was Russia's purpose, and Germany simply would not let her accomplish it. England desired to maintain the entente, and by the mechanism of the entente she is in this war."

"To put it briefly, the war was started by Patchitch in Belgrade, through Russian machinations. Then Russia came in. Then France and England joined."

"Germany could neither permit the destruction of Austria nor the growth of Russia, particularly at the expense of the Turkish empire."

"Aside from these causes, we are really in this war helping to bring liberty, not only to the Poles and the other peoples inhabiting the provinces we have conquered, but we shall also bring liberty to Russia herself, to the doing of this moment with the Duma, with the chosen representatives of the Russian people, struggling every effort at reform in that country."

"But the German victories in the Russian provinces, or rather the defeat of the Russian system, will open the eyes of the Russian people and cause their awakening, and perhaps also their emancipation. Thus we shall bring liberty to Russia even though we liberated France from Bonapartism in 1870."

"MILITARISM CAME TO US FROM RUSSIA," HE SAYS

"Do you think German militarism will become stronger after this war, or will this grave human crisis, with millions of human lives lost, tend to check the spirit of militarism?" I asked.

"German militarism," he repeated, "Militarism, as far as it does exist in Germany, has come to us from Russia, and for that matter, militarism has come everywhere from Russia. Russia's enormous army has been the cause of militarism in Europe. The Russian army was much greater than the German, Italian and Austrian armies combined."

"In order to be able to defend ourselves and Europe against the tremendous Russian army and the domination of the Cossacks, we were compelled to have a great army. And, since we had a large army, France followed suit, and then England wanted to protect France."

"If Russia is curbed, if Russian greed for territory is checked, if Russia is dissolved and the smaller nationalities in Russia liberated, then the danger of militarism will have been removed. It may be that then it will be possible to have armaments reduced in every country. Russia has been the real military menace, responsible for the great burden of armaments everywhere."

I mentioned to Professor Delbruck that three years ago he practically foretold the present catastrophe in his interview on Germany's aims. He said: "As I told you then, the natural aims of Germany are to have colonial possessions as the other great nations, for instance, in Central Africa. It is my personal opinion that the moment the other powers realize this and are willing to make reasonable arrangements with Germany in this direction, the war will end."

"As I have pointed out, of all the armies in the world, the German army is the best trained and most powerful instrument of war, and yet, at the same time, the least available for more political ambition and lust for power. Our army is strong only in a political defensive movement, when the existence and honor of the empire must be defended against an enemy's attacks. WE WOULD NOT FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY OF WORLD

"When they speak abroad so much about the German aggressiveness and refer to German military writers, they mean aggressiveness in a strategic and tactical sense. But for political aggressiveness, which would lead to such a war as this, for the purpose of

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

German Government in Control of Food.

Will Fix Price and Supply of
Victuals Throughout
Empire.

BERLIN, October 23 (By wireless to
Saville).—The German Federal govern-
ment to-day decided to assume
control of the price and supply of vic-
tuals throughout Germany. Up to the
present time the state provincial au-
thorities had been considered com-
petent to handle the food situation.

The German government now con-
siders it necessary, the Overseas News
Agency says, to equalize the position of
the various sections of the empire as
to the distribution and the price of
victuals, which are abundant, but under
different conditions in the various
states and provinces of Germany.

New regulations will be made in order
to avoid difficulties and distribute in
equal manner food throughout Ger-
many, thereby assuring for the coming
months full supplies at reasonable
prices in all districts.

OIL MEN PLAN CAMPAIGN

Want to Convince Congress That Acts
Withdrawing Lands From Entry
Are Inimical to State.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—Califor-
nia oil men plan to make a nation-
wide campaign to induce Congress to
repeal the laws withdrawing oil lands
from entry.

Representatives of the petroleum in-
terests of the State will meet on Mon-
day to organize. A fight to secure the
repeal of the laws is being made in the
courts, but the California oil men
believe that an educational campaign
to convince Congress that its acts are
inimical to the development of the
State will best accomplish the desired
end.

Roy N. Bishop, Herbert Fleischacker,
Clarence Berry, Stanley Morsehead, L.
E. Dean and Daniel Murphy are behind
the movement.

The withdrawal of oil lands from
entry is looked upon by oil men as con-
siderable. It will mean the loss of mil-
lions of dollars to owners of oil lands,
they contend.

SUBMARINE TOLL TOO LOW

German Authorities Deny English An-
nouncement That Only 183 British
Ships Have Been Sunk.

BERLIN, October 23 (by wireless to
Saville).—"Competent German au-
thorities deny an official announcement
in London on October 22 that only 183
British merchant vessels and 183 British
fishing vessels had been sunk by sub-
marines up to October 14," says the
Overseas News Agency. "These au-
thorities state that up to the middle
of October, 289 English trading ships
had been destroyed, and that up to
September 14, 275 fishing vessels had
been destroyed, as shown by statements
published from time to time in English
newspapers. These reports do not
disclose all the facts, and the actual
number of ships sunk in reality is still
larger."

CANAL OPEN BY JANUARY

Engineers Express Opinion That Chan-
nel for Light-Draft Vessels Will Be
Obtained Before First of Year.

PANAMA, October 23.—Although an
official statement is lacking, it has be-
come known that the Panama Canal
will again be ready for traffic not later
than January 1 next. Major-General
Goethals continues reticent, declining
to commit himself on any definite date
for reopening the canal, in view of the
uncertainty of slide conditions in the
Gatun Cut.

Other canal engineers, however, ex-
pressed the conviction that a channel
would be obtained considerably before
the first of the year which would per-
mit the passage of light-draft vessels.

FOR RECALL OF GOVERNOR

Petitions in Circulation in Arizona
Charge Executive Is Incompetent,
and Has Disregarded Duties.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., October 23.—Peti-
tions were placed in circulation to-day
for the recall of Governor George W. P.
Hunt, on the ground that he is in-
competent and has disregarded his
duties.

Demands for the recall of the Gov-
ernor were published shortly after he
declared that the copper mine strikers
there were justly aggrieved, and that
if he had to send troops there, the mine
owners or any one else who proved
recalcitrant or antagonistic toward a
settlement would be imprisoned.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER SUED

No Less Than Sixty Petitions Filed
Against Him in Bankruptcy Pro-
ceedings Now Pending.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, October 23.—It is learned
that no fewer than sixty petitions have
been filed against the Duke of Man-
chester in the bankruptcy proceedings
brought in British courts.

It is not believed likely that the
duchess will come to his rescue.

It is stated here that the duke is
seriously ill of pneumonia at the
Meurice Hotel in Paris.

WOMAN ATTACKS PRINCE

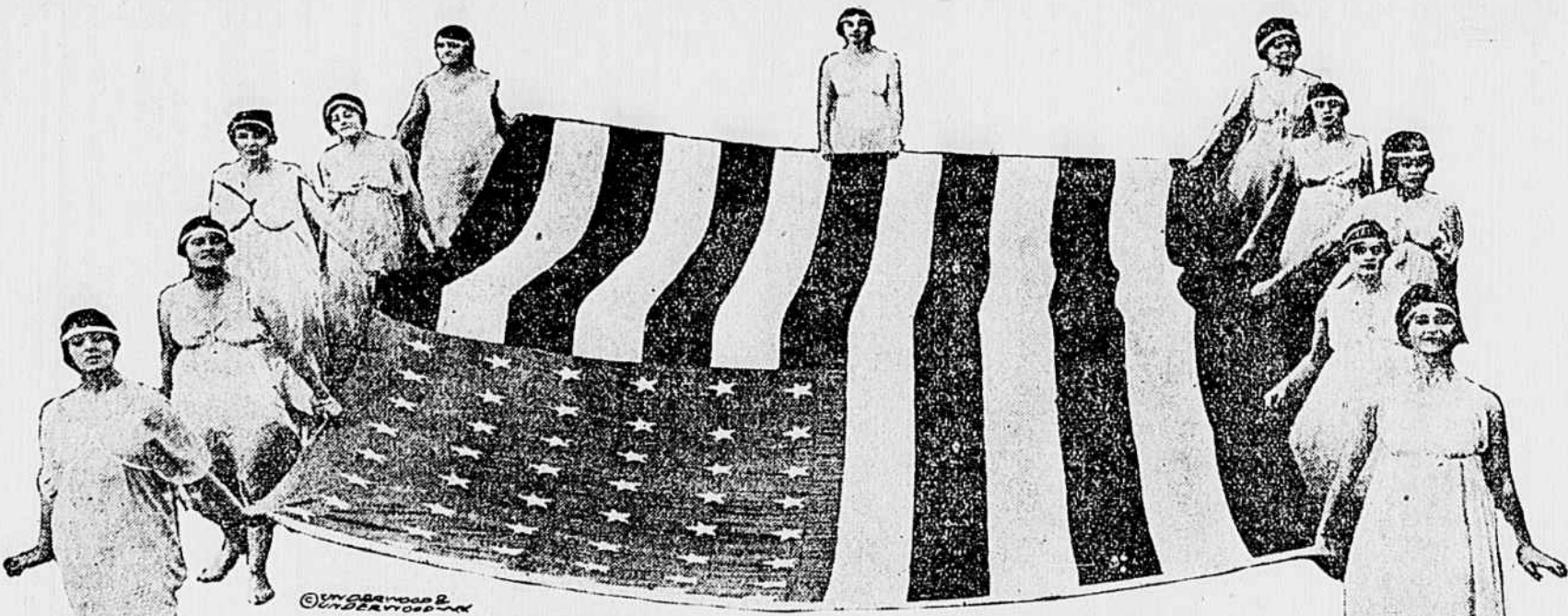
Nephew of King of Bulgaria Burned
With Acid, and May Lose Sight.
Assaultant Commits Suicide.

PARIS, October 23.—Prince Leopold
of Coburg, nephew of King Ferdinand
of Bulgaria, was burned with acid and
wounded with a revolver by the daugh-
ter of a Viennese police captain, ac-
cording to a dispatch from Vienna.

The woman committed suicide by shoot-
ing. The prince is likely to lose his
sight.

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE
to Baltimore and beyond. Excellent steam-
er service. Only \$2.00 one way, \$4.00 round
trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

CARRYING STARS AND STRIPES IN NEW YORK SUFFRAGE PARADE



OFFICIALS FEAR GERMAN RAID ON ALLIED SHIPPING

Tangled Skein of Circumstances Per-
plexes Justice, Navy and State
Departments.

UNABLE TO SOLVE MYSTERY

Series of Happenings Baffles British
Agents—U. S. Government Is An-
xious to Prevent Violations of Neu-
trality by Use of Its Territory.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—A tangled
skein of circumstances is perplexing of-
ficials here, pointing either to the in-
stitution of a new commerce-raiding cam-
paign by Germans in the Caribbean Sea
or the beginning of a series of filibuster-
ing expeditions against Mexico. The
Justice, Navy and State Departments
have worked on the mystery several
weeks, without success.

The departure of several sea-going
motor-boats, the escape of German
warrant officers interned at Norfolk
and the mysterious movements of sev-
eral American yachts in the Gulf of
Mexico have baffled, not only officials
of the Washington government, who
are anxious to prevent violations of
neutrality through use of American
territory as a base of naval operations,
but also agents of the British govern-
ment, who fear a commerce-raiding
campaign is about to be begun against
the tank steamers which carry oil
from Mexican ports for use of the
British navy.

Believe All Circumstances
Connected in General Way
The circumstances, which officials be-
lieve are all connected in a general
way, follow:

1. The sudden departure of six in-
terned German warrant officers from
Norfolk in the motor yacht Neptune,
provisioned for several days' voyage.

2. The arrival at Buena Ventura,
Colombia, of the American ship Acad-
emy, from San Francisco, heavily pro-
visioned. One of the owners of the
Academy telegraphed the government
here that the vessel had no instructions
to go to Colombia. The captain of the
vessel claimed that he put into the
Colombian port for repairs. Some
doubt exists as to the real identity of
the vessel, and officials have sent to
the American consul at Callao the reg-
istry number of the Academy and have
asked for a complete description.

3. Two yachts—the Alameda and the
Ventura—have been lying at Key West,
Fla., for several weeks. Louis Van-
der of New York City, who owned
them originally, is understood to have
sold the Alameda to a General Pasquero.
The Ventura was recently stolen, it is
claimed, from Key West, by "Mexican
pirates" and recovered by an American
coast patrol.

4. An American sailing vessel called
The Two Sisters went aground on an
island off the coast of Louisiana, re-
cently, claiming to have come from
Mexico for repairs. Her status is
under investigation.

5. The American ship Zealandia left
Pensacola, Fla., suddenly at night with
a large stock of provisions on board
for Tampico, Mex., and with a number
of Germans in her crew. The arrival
of the vessel at Tampico has been re-
ported, where an investigation will be
made. An American flag painted on
the side of the vessel originally had
been painted out. It is claimed the
vessel flew the German flag at sea, but
this has been denied by the owners.

6. An American yacht Ethel disap-
peared from Jacksonville, Fla., within
the last few weeks and has not been
found.

OFFICIALS HAVE TWO
THEORIES AS TO CAUSE
Officials have two theories as to the
cause of the series of happenings. One
is that the wealthy Mexicans in the
United States are financing filibuster-
ing expeditions that would come with
the aid in Brownsville, and the other
is that small boats putting out from
the United States are being met at sea
and armed with guns of medium caliber
for raiding purposes.

The latter theory originated when a
British tank steamer arriving in a
South American port reported that on
her way from Tuxpan, Mex., she had
been fired upon at sea by a small boat.
The belief exists in some quarters here
that a base of operations has been
established on an island near the coast
of Haiti, where guns have been accumu-
lated for use on small boats that are
brought there from the United States.
Great Britain and France have main-
tained a patrol of cruisers in the Carib-
bean, and the seas are being scoured
for suspicious craft.

FIFTY THOUSAND WOMEN IN SIGNIFICANT APPEAL

Mighty Parade, in Name of Woman
Suffrage, Is Spectacular Event
in New York.

GREAT DIGNITY ATTENDS IT ALL

Scolding of Past Years Missing as
Tremendous Army, Representing
Every Class and Condition, Marches
Through Packed Streets.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, October 23.—Fifty
thousand women, in the most signifi-
cant appeal that any cause has ever
known in New York, strode up Fifth
Avenue from Washington Square to
Fifty-ninth Street this afternoon in
the name of woman suffrage.

The most wonderful dignity attended
it all. From the women whose names
signify power and wealth to the low-
liest factory worker in East Broadway,
the marchers strode with their chins
straight, their feet clicking like ma-
chines. Gone was all the scolding of
years gone by. There were none who
belittled by jest and quip.

Through the cold October afternoon,
this great army of women marched in
mute appeal. They came forward ask-
ing the men of New York to grant
them the right to govern themselves,
and tens of thousands of these men to
whom they appealed applauded them as
they passed.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell saw the spec-
tacular from a box in the grand stand at
Forty-second Street. Borough Presi-
dent Marks, George McAneny, president
of the Board of Aldermen; Judges, Jus-
tices, bankers, brokers and lawyers
watched and pondered.

NO DEMAND FOR WOMEN
ALONE, BUT FOR NEW YORK
Five hundred babies, carried and
wheeled, made appeal for their mothers.
Five thousand men—men well set up
and square-jawed—brought up the rear
to tell other men that this was no de-
mand for women alone, but for New
York and its hopes.

Forty great bands blared forth "On-
ward Christian Soldiers" and other
glorious tunes. Fifteen thousand ban-
ners, bearing the great motto of
womanhood, and all the terse argu-
ments in advocacy thereof, snapped like
whips in the thirty-mile breeze that
whipped the throngs. Three thousand
huge banners and 20,000 small pen-
nants clouded the sky above the
marchers and over it all was a great
spirit that was hardly definable.

From the factories of the East Side,
from the great stores along Broadway,
from the salons of Fifth Avenue, from
the offices of lower Broadway, from
the shops and mills of Harlem and Wil-
hamsburg, from Brooklyn and all its
environs and classes, they came—won-
derful in the spirit that pervaded the
entire demonstration.

Came first the platoon of mounted
policemen sweeping out of the way the
straggling ends of the mobs that the
policemen on foot had pressed back
to the curb. Then the Seventy-first
Regiment Band, holding forth in tre-
mendous cadence "My Country 'Tis of
Thee."

Mrs. Ethel Stebbins, grand marshal,
came at the heels of the policemen,
and the greatest parade in New York
City's history was on.

BATTERY OF "ANTI-S" MOTORS
SWEEP INTO SIDE STREETS
The battery of "anti-s" motors that
carried the appeal to the throngs to
"sweep into side streets" had been
swept into side streets. Here and
there an orator, rose to preach suf-
frage pro or con, had sprung to the
head of a barrel or the top of a soap
box. But they, like all the rest, were
east aside to make room for the
marchers that marched.

Mrs. Leonard Thomas followed Mrs.
Stebbins, heading the international di-
vision of twenty-six groups. From
every nation of Europe came women.
From England, Germany, Italy, Russia,
Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Greece,
Spain, France and all the lesser coun-
tries of the north and east. From the
blood-drenched Balkan countries also
came women.

All the States that already enjoy
equal suffrage and all those wherein
it is partially extended were repre-
sented by women who had come to New
York.

Alaska was represented by Margaret
Howe, the brilliant young actress who
married President Wilson's nephew.

In white dresses and blue and yellow
sashes, thousands of American women
marched in mute record of the fact that
women can and do govern themselves.
Every division was spurred by band
music. Mostly the music was martial
and stirring. But came one band that
played "My Little Girl," and the words
caught the throngs that jammed the
avenue from Thirty-eighth to Forty-
second Street.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INJURES FIVE PEOPLE

Big Touring Cars Crash Head-On
Near Chamberlayne Avenue
and Brook Turnpike.

INJURED TAKEN TO HOSPITALS
Ackerman Family, Going Out of
Town, in Collision With Car
Driven by W. C. Saunders, Jr., of
Glen Allen.

In a head-on collision between the
automobiles of W. Arthur Grey, of
Park Avenue, and David Ackerman, of
Wildrose Farm, Henrico County, at
12:50 o'clock this morning, five persons
were injured and perhaps three of
them seriously. The drivers escaped
injury and the machines were badly
wrecked.

The injured:
Mrs. G. S. Ackerman, severe scalp
wound, bruises and lacerations.
G. S. Ackerman, broken jaw and
other injuries.

Mrs. David Ackerman, bruises, lacerations
and shock.

Mrs. W. Arthur Grey, sprained back
and lacerations about the body.

W. Arthur Grey, shock, bruised and
lacerations.

W. C. Saunders, Jr., a brother of Mrs.
Grey and driver of the automobile in
which they were driving, escaped in-
jury, as did David Ackerman, driver
of the other machine. A young man by
the name of Woolfork, who was in the
Grey automobile, also escaped injury.

CARS TELESCOPE WITH
CONSIDERABLE VIOLENCE
The accident occurred at the point
where Chamberlayne Avenue enters
the Brook Road. The Ackerman car
was going out of town, while Saunders
was driving back to the city from Glen
Allen, where he lives. It is said that
the Ackermans were driving at a rapid
rate, and that the Grey car skidded
when Saunders made an effort to
avoid the collision, his machine crash-
ing into the oncoming car with great
force.

News of the accident was telephoned
to Virginia Hospital, and an ambulance
in charge of Dr. Davis was hurried to
the scene. The news was sent to the
police station, and the patrol wagon
was rushed there also. Police Sergeant
Zimmer took charge of the situation
with Policemen Holt, Whitlow and
Walsh, and after an investigation or-
dered the arrest of both drivers on
charges of reckless driving.

SAUNDERS SAYS ACKERMAN
CAR WAS RUNNING RAPIDLY
According to Saunders, who was ar-
rested at St. Luke's Hospital, Ackerman
was running rapidly at the time of the
accident. He said his car skidded
approaching machine, and made an ef-
fort to turn his car to the side of the
road. However, the turn was a sudden
one, and the wheels of his machine
skidded. Before the car righted itself
it had crashed almost directly head-on
into that of Ackerman. Up to a late
hour last night Saunders had not been
bailed.

Ackerman, at Grace Hospital, with
the injured members of his family, and
he himself suffering from shock and
slight injuries, was not arrested last
night. The warrant will be executed
on him early this morning, and both
of the drivers will be arraigned in the
Police Court to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ackerman are the
father and mother of the driver of that
car. Both are well advanced in years,
and officials at Grace Hospital were
dubious last night as to the effect
which the shock of the accident might
have upon them. The condition of Mrs.
Ackerman is considered especially se-
rious. Practically her entire scalp on
one side of the head was torn off, and
one of her arms was badly sprained.
She suffered a number of other minor
injuries as well.

G. S. Ackerman, her husband, suffered
a broken jaw and a number of
cuts and bruises about the body. Mrs.
David Ackerman escaped with what the
hospital authorities think are minor
injuries. With the exception of Mrs.
G. S. Ackerman, who was stunned, all
members of this party were entirely
conscious when they arrived at the hos-
pital.

Neither Saunders nor Woolfork was
injured, and Grey escaped with but
slight injuries. Mrs. Grey, however,
was hurled violently against the body
of the machine in which she was rid-
ing, and suffered a severely sprained
back and a number of cuts and bruises
about her body.

ALLIES IN MIGHTY EFFORT TO LESSEN STRAIN ON SERBIA

Join in Widely Separated
Diversions on Land
and Sea.

ITALY BEGINS OFFENSIVE ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS

Russia, by Great Coup, Flings
Men and Guns on Coast
of Courland.

PORTS IN AEGEAN BOMBARDED

Greece and Roumania Demand
Troops to Insure Their Safety as
Price of Joining in War.

German Drive at Riga Halted by Russians

FOR almost the first time since
the great Austro-German offen-
sive began, last May, Russian mili-
tary officers now describe the situa-
tion along the whole 675-mile front
as satisfactory. They assert that
the German drive at the Baltic port
of Riga has been halted, and that
the Russians are gaining along the
northern end of the line.

In the center of the eastern line
there is little activity. In the south
the Russians are represented by Pe-
trograd as following up their recent
successes. The German official re-
port, however, says the Russians
have been defeated in several of
their assaults, and that the Germans
have gained ground in one district.

On the Austro-Italian front one
of the greatest battles of that war
is in progress. The Italians are on
the offensive from Switzerland to
the Adriatic.

The Serbians continue to give
ground to both the Austro-Germans
and Bulgarians.

The bombardment of the Aegean
Sea coast of Bulgaria by an allied
fleet is said by the British admiral-
ty to have done extensive damage
to harbor works and shipping.

In France and Belgium another
toll has set in.

LONDON, October 23.—Widely sepa-
rated, though synchronous, diversions
by the entente forces on land and sea,
designed evidently to relieve the strain
on Serbia pending the time allied
troops of sufficient weight can reach
the Balkan front, have marked the
developments of the last thirty-six hours.

Italy, having confined herself, for
weeks to local actions, has launched
a general offensive along the Tyrol and
Trentino frontiers of Austria; allied
warships, including Russian vessels,
have battered the Bulgarian ports in
the Aegean, and Russia has increased
the pressure on the eastern front and,
by a coup of combined land and sea
operations, has flung men and guns on
the coast of Courland, ninety miles
northeast of Riga, thus menacing the
rear of General von Beulow's army,
which for so long has been trying to
take the Baltic port.

News of this surprise landing is dis-
closed in the Berlin official communi-
cation, which describes the forces landed
as of small strength.

The fact that a Russian vessel partici-
pated in the bombardment of the
Bulgarian coast is attested by a British
official statement, and is welcomed
in England as an incident which will
dispel the idea supposed to be held by
many Bulgars that they are not fight-
ing their former ally. The Russian
southern fleet is locked in behind the
Dardanelles, and the only Russian war-
ship in Aegean waters, so far as known,
is the cruiser Askold.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STATE
MAKE-UP OF SQUADRON
The admiralty statement speaks col-
lectively of "British, French and Rus-
sian ships." So it is impossible to state
the make-up of the squadron. If Ital-
ian ships took part, it has not been
made known.

Russian participation has given
stronger color to the recent rumors
that she plans the landing of troops
on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

What progress the British and
French troops are making in their
advance to the relief of Serbia is still
withheld, and there are misgivings in
many quarters that Serbia never will
be served in this way. Greece's appar-
ently authentic demand that allied sol-
diers, to insure her safety, rather than
allied conscriptions to expand her domi-
nions, constituted her price for aligning
herself against the central powers, and
Turkey carries the implication that she
regards the forces landed at Saloniki
as far from adequate for the purpose.

Roumania's stipulation governing
her entry into the war in behalf of the
entente powers has, according to re-
port, narrowed to a similar, though
more specific, demand for 400,000 allied
troops to insure her against invasion.
France, it is argued in some quarters
here, could hardly spare the men, and
so the burden would necessarily fall on
Russia and Great Britain, primarily
Great Britain.

KINGS APPEAL FOR RECRUITS
HAS VERY MARKED EFFECT
The King's appeal for recruits in
England has had a marked effect on
to-day's enlistments, according to the
London papers, and its ultimate effect,
with a fair trial of the Earl of Derby's
plan, may decide the moot question of
conscription.

That the Serbians' position is grave